

ing; every outrage and persecution was met by the settlers, who were mainly organized against him. His home was now at White Lake. At the spring assizes at Perth in 1843 the chief was arrested and brought to court as a public nuisance and a verdict of "guilty" was pronounced. The victory was complete and effectual. It was the final culmination of the defeat of McNab's power. Soon after these verdicts the Laird left McNab forever; he was forced to abandon a township where he might have lived happily and beloved and with the advantages he possessed he could have ended his days in wealth and influence.

Chief McNab died on the 22nd of April, 1860, in Lanion, a small fishing village in France, and at least one redeeming feature of his life is manifest, and that is that he caused to settle in McNab as loyal, persevering, thrifty and altogether worthy a class of citizens as could anywhere be found.

McNab township made rapid progress. New settlers came to the township, the value of property quickly increased, roads and bridges were constructed and today McNab is one of the best and wealthiest townships in Ontario and many of its citizens are in affluent circumstances.

The commencement of Arnprior's progress dates to the coming of the late Daniel McLachlin, father of Mr. H. F. McLachlin, and grandfather of Arnprior's present mayor. He came in 1852 and found the place a dilapidated scene of log ruins; he purchased the water power and 400 acres of land within the limits of which the municipality of Arnprior now stands. Immediately on acquisition of the site by Mr. McLachlin, in the year 1851, he proceeded to create a town, having it regularly surveyed, and the present town was laid out. Several lots were sold at a very low figure and a goodly number presented as free gifts to intending settlers. The result of his generous action was speedily manifested in the erection of several buildings, and in a short time the dense pinery gave place to the village streets, and the hum of industry took the place of the silence of the forest. For some time previous to this a sawmill, with one circular saw, was operated on the site of the present water mill No. 2, but did not prove a success, and after lying idle for some years was eventually carried away by a freshet. On the completion of the Canada Central Railway about the year 1866, the water mill No. 1 was built by Mr. McLachlin, and in the fall of the same year the construction of water mill No. 2 was commenced. These mills were operated night and day and the business which had begun by producing about 2,000 feet of lumber in a day, had reached a capacity of about 20,000,000 feet a year.

Mr. Daniel McLachlin, he who had managed so carefully and so well, decided to retire from the business in 1869 and to his